Erratalista:

Radioactive fall-out from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident in 1986 and cancer rates in Sweden, a 25-year follow up, Hassan Alinaghizadeh, Uppsala University

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Page 16: last paragraph

Some of the radionuclides released from nuclear weapons tests were: Xenon 54 (^{54}Xe), Americium 241 (^{241}Am), Iodine-131 (^{131}I), Cesium-137 (^{137}Cs),

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Effects of radiation exposure on animals and plants have been evaluated by UNSCEAR ~~as being 1-10 Gy.~~

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Figure 2.2 The portion of the total radiation dose (in air) contributed by each isotope plotted against time comparing with the Chernobyl accident.

Page 74: the six paragraph

The HR increased with increasing age. Univariably, females had a HR of 1.16 (CI 1.15 – 1.18) compared to males. Living in a non-rural area meant a HR of 1.05 (CI 1.03 – 1.06) compared to a rural area. The pre-Chernobyl cancer incidence (age standardized cancer incidence per 100 persons per year) as a continuous covariate in the regression model has a HR of 0.40 (CI 0.36 – 0.43).

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The intermediate exposure category showed a HR of 1.03 (CI 1.01 – 1.05), and the highest exposure category a HR of 1.05 (CI 1.03 – 1.07) compared to the lowest exposure category. In the adjusted model, females had a HR of 1.05 (CI 1.03 – 1.08) compared to males, and living in a non-rural residence meant a HR of 1.05 (CI 1.03 – 1.06) compared to living in a rural residence. The pre-Chernobyl cancer incidence in the adjusted model, comparing to the unadjusted model, has a higher impact with a HR of 1.28 (CI 1.09 – 1.50).

Page 105: Figure legend

Figure 9.4 Restricted cubic spline estimated by using the Cox-regression model with fixed knot 0, 45 and 118 (kBq/m^2), using a reference value 45 (kBq/m^2) showing the relative risk of cancer in the three counties during 1990 – 2010